WASHINGTON.

Senator Morton Prepares for Another Radical Departure.

A Corrected Edition of the New High-Pressure Enforcement Act.

Shipping and Railroad Interests Before the Committees and in Congress.

Our Foreign Relations

Etc. Etc. Etc.

(Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.)

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—After six months of hard labor, in which investigation was extended into the commercial interests of every maritime power in the world, and which resulted in an elaborate report on the causes of the decline of American tonnage, the special committee on that subject met with overwhelming defeat in the House to-day, their bill being rejected on its third reading by a large vote. Afterward this was reconsidered and recommitted to the committee, which fact also kills the bill for this session, if not for this Congress. The bill was very badly handled from the start, but the main cause of its defeat was the general opposition of the Western members to allowing a drawback equal to the duty on imported material to be paid out of the Treasury to all shipbuilders using American material. The West was willing to vote for free trade in ships, and favored amending the law so as to grant American registers to Clyde-built vessels.

NATURALIZATION.

The new British naturalization treaty will probably be ratified by the Senate in a few days. It was considered to-day by the Committee on Foreign Relations. It proposes that citizens of the United States, who may or shall have been naturalized in Great Britain, shall be considered by this country as citizens of Great Britain. Reciprocally, citizens of Great Britain naturalized in this country shall be considered by Great Britain citizens of the United States. But citizens of either contracting party, in case of their return to their original country, can be prosecuted there for crimes or misdemeanors committed before naturalization. Naturalized citizens of either contracting party who shall have resided five years in the country which has naturalized them shall not be held to the obligation of military service in their original country, or the incidental obligation arising therefrom in the event of their return to it, except in cases of desertion from the organized military or naval service.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The effort which has been made to induce the President to veto the Northern Pacific railroad bill, or to allow it to become a law without his signature, did not succeed. He to-day signed the bill. Representatives of the company now here say that preparations will be commenced at once to build the road, and the work on the eastern end will be vigorously prosecuted this summer.

THE TAX BILL.

It appears that the Committee on Ways and Means will report some changes on the second tax bill in the mode of collecting the whisky tax, but they will not in effect raise or lower the tax.

In the House to-day, in the bill reducing taxation, another effort was made to change the special tax on wholesale liquor dealers, but it was finally returned at $50, with $10 for every additional thousand in all sales in excess of $20,000 a year.

There is a general movement from all parts of the country by dealers for a uniform tax of sixteen cents per pound on both cut and dry. Ways and Means are indisposed to endorse it.

RECIPROCITY WITH THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Senate spent most of to-day in secret session in discussing a commercial reciprocity treaty, which was negotiated some two years since, with the Sandwich Islands, but the time for the ratification of which has been extended till July 1. This treaty simply proposes to admit free of duty to these islands agricultural products, agricultural machinery, animals, beef, bacon, ham, pork, preserved meat, boots and shoes, breadstuffs, bricks, lime, cement, nails, sheathing, cotton of all kinds, fish, oysters, iron and steel, leather, tallow, lumber, paper, illuminating and lubricating oils, and several other articles. From the Hawaiian Islands we admit free animals, arrow root, fruits, hides and skins, ornamental woods, seeds, plants, shrubs, sugar, molasses, etc. The Senate which finishes to-day took the treaty as of considerable importance, and the people of the Pacific coast generally favor its ratification, but no vote was taken to-day.

A NEW ADVANCE.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, is understood to be preparing a very elaborate and ultra speech upon the political situation. It is the purpose of the Senator to other the substance of an entirely new platform for the Republican party. His friends are endeavoring to induce him to deliver this speech either in Cincinnati, Chicago or St. Louis, with a view to making it the key note of a new Radical departure. The recent articles in the COURIER-JOURNAL on the subject of Mr Morton and Gen. Butler have excited very general attention in political circles here, and are believed to have suggested a movement which was not previously anticipated.

THE INDIAN TOBACCO CASES.

A telegram was received at the Revenue Bureau to-day from Judge McDonald, Supervisor for Arkansas, notifying the Department that the Indian tobacco seizure cases were decided on the 25d inst.; that the properly seized had been forfeited to the United States, and that all the parties have been indicted. Judge Caldwell, who made the ruling, holds that Congress has the power to make such laws as it may deem proper for the government of all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States; also, that the Indian Territories, like all other Territories, are subject to the laws and legislation of the United States. The next holds that when a treaty comes in conflict with the law, the treaty must give way to the provisions of the law relating to the manufacture of tobacco. He further says that it was the clear intent of Congress, as expressed in section 107, to extend the internal revenue laws over the Indian Territory, and that Congress determined that not an ounce of tobacco should be manufactured within the exterior boundary of the United States without payment of tax. The case of Elias E. Boudinot was to have been tried on the 24th. The Supervisor says the evidence in the case is complete, and that the same result will be reached in this case.

HIGH PRESSURE SUFFRAGE.

The following is a complete and carefully revised abstract of the bill to enforce the Fifteenth amendment as passed by both Houses of Congress. The copy hitherto published is incomplete and incorrect. The bill is entitled:

An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Citizens who are otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election in any State or Territory, shall be entitled to vote at any such election without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law or regulation of any State or Territory to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. Where any local law requires any act as a prerequisite to voting, and fixes a time in the duty of any persons to furnish citizens with an opportunity to so qualify, it shall be the duty of such persons to give such opportunity to all citizens without the distinction mentioned in section 1; and any refusal or omission to give full force to this section makes the delinquent liable to the party aggrieved in the sum of $500 damages, full costs, and an attorney's fee, and for such offense such offenders may be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or imprisoned a month or more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. When any prerequisite to voting is prevented by the wrongful act or omission of the persons charged by law with the duty of affording an opportunity to qualify, the offer to qualify shall be deemed a performance in law of such act as is required, and the person so offering to vote shall, if otherwise qualified, be entitled to vote. A refusal to receive his vote offered in due time on the presentation of the voter's affidavit stating the facts, under the offender liable to the party aggrieved, and also liable to the punishment provided in section 2.

Sec. 4. If any person, by force, bribery, threats, intimidation, or other unlawful means, shall hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct any citizen from doing any act required, and the person so voting or shall combine with others for this purpose, he shall be liable, and may be punished as provided in section 2.

Sec. 5. If any person shall prevent, hinder, control, or intimidate, by unlawful force, any person whom the right is secured by the Fifteenth amendment, or shall attempt the same by means of bribery, or by threats of depriving them of employment or occupation, or of ejecting them from rented houses, or from any land or other property, or by threats of refusing to renew leases or contracts for labor, or by threats of violence to himself or family, such offender may be punished as provided in section 2.

Sec. 6. If two or more conspire, or go in disguise upon the public highway, or the premises of another, with intent to violate any provision of this act, or to injure or intimidate any citizen to prevent his free exercise of any right secured to him by the Fifteenth amendment, or to injure any inhabitant on account of his having exercised the same, such person is guilty of a felony, and may be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and, thereafter, shall be ineligible to office under the United States.

Sec. 7. If, in the violation of the two preceding sections, any act or offense is committed, it may be punished with such punishment as is attached to the offense by the laws of the State where the offense is committed.

Sec. 8. Gives exclusive jurisdiction to the United States Courts of all criminal and civil cases arising under this act.

Sec. 9. Directs the arrest and institution of proceedings against persons violating this act, and authorizes the appointment of additional Commissioners to facilitate the enforcement of the act.

Sec. 10. Provides for punishment of Marshals who do not diligently execute all warrants issued under this act, and authorizes the Commissioners to appoint persons to execute any warrant they may issue, with power in persons so appointed to summon bystanders, or posse comitatus of county, or land or naval force of the United States, or the militia to aid them, and to summon observers of the Fifteenth amendment.

Sec. 11. Any person who hinders or prevents any officer or person lawfully acting or officer from making any arrest, or makes or attempts a rescue, or aids or abets an escape, or harbors or conceals any offender for whom a warrant is issued, may be fined not more than $1,000, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

Sec. 12. Provides for payment of fees to officers charged with the execution of this act.

Sec. 13. Authorizes the President of the United States to employ such part of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to aid in the execution of judicial process issued under this act.

Sec. 14. Directs proceedings by writ of quo warranto against all persons, except members of Congress and State Legislatures, who hold office contrary to sec. 3, art. 14, of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 15. Any person accepting or holding office, or attempting to hold or exercise the duties of any office, after the passage of this act, in violation of the Fourteenth amendment, may be imprisoned not more than one year, or fined not more than $1,000, or both.

Sec. 16. All persons in every State shall have the same right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, and enjoy the full and equal benefits of laws for security of person or property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishments, taxes, licenses and exactions of every kind. No tax shall be imposed by any State on persons immigrating thereto which is not equally imposed upon every person so immigrating.

Sec. 17. Any person who under cover of law shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any person to the deprivation of any right secured by this act, or to different punishment on account of his being an alien, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of citizens, may be fined not more than $1,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Sec. 18. Re-enacts the civil rights bill of April 9, 1866, and provides that sections 16 and 17 of this act shall be enforced according to the provisions of said act of April 9, 1866.

Sec. 19. If at any election for member of Congress any person shall vote or attempt to vote in the name of any other person, living, dead, or fictitious; or vote more than once, or where he is not entitled, or without lawful right, or do any unlawful act to secure an opportunity to vote for himself or other person; or by any unlawful means prevents any voter from freely exercising his right; or compels or induces any officer of election to receive an illegal voter or interfere in any way with any officer of election, or induces such officer to neglect or violate any law regulating the duties of such officer, or to result of any election; or induces such officer to receive an illegal vote, or who shall aid or advise any officer or voter to violate this act, may be fined not more than $500, or imprisoned not more than three years, or both, and shall pay costs of prosecution.

Sec. 20. Applies penalties of preceding section to registration of voters, and provides that any registration made under the laws of a State for the registration of voters at which members of Congress may be chosen, shall be deemed a registration within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 21. Where the laws of a State require the name of a candidate for Congress to be placed on a ballot with names of candidates for local offices, proof that any person voted for local offices shall be prima facie evidence, under the provisions of this act, that he voted at same time for member of Congress.

Sec. 22. Any officer of election, at which a member of Congress is voted for, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty required by any law of the United States, or of any State, or who shall aid or advise any person to do anything forbidden by this act, or who shall omit or refuse to do anything required herein, may be punished as provided in section 19.

Sec. 23. When any person is defeated for any office at the Presidential Election, a House Committee of Congress or Legislature by reason of the denial to any citizen, who shall offer, of the right to vote on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, his right to such office shall not be impaired thereby, and he may bring suit to recover his office; and where the above is the only question touching the title to such office, such suit may be brought in the United States Courts.

MESSAGE ON THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

The President to-day transmitted to the Senate a brief confidential message on the San Domingo treaty, inclosing an additional article to the treaty, extending the time for ratification to July 1st. He suggests certain amendments which he deems it desirable that the Senate should incorporate into the treaty. In these amendments it is proposed that the paragraph giving the United States a lien upon the public lands of the Republic as security for its undefined debt, shall be stricken out, and that the sum proposed to be paid for the island, $1,500,000, shall be absolutely the entire amount to be paid by this Government. It is also proposed that two commissioners shall be appointed, one by the Dominican Government and one by the United States, to receive this money and to apply it to the extinguishment of the Dominican debt.

INDIAN PEACE CONFERENCE.

It was decided at the Cabinet meeting today to attend the grand Indian peace conference on Monday next, at which Spotted Tail and Red Cloud will be present.

THE FENIANS.

It was further decided that all the Fenians under arrest should be tried in the United States Courts for a violation of the neutrality laws.

GEN. SHERMAN

has gone to Columbus, Ohio, to attend the wedding of his nephew.

MADISON.

Riotous Proceedings—A Noted Desperado Killed—Fire—Weather and Crops.

MADISON, IND., May 31.—A fatal riot and shooting affray occurred in the city about 6 o'clock this evening, the particulars of which are substantially as follows: John Gavin, a well-known Irishman, who has figured in police court hereabout for several years, got into a difficulty with a miller by the name of Mesmore and struck him. Mesmore, who is a quiet and peaceable man, immediately put himself on the defensive, and the two clinched each other. About this time, Mr. John W. Linck, Prosecutor of our Criminal Courts, who happened to be passing at the time, appeared in the attitude of peacemaker and endeavored to separate the combatants. Gavin then seized his hold on Mesmore and at once assaulted Linck.

One or two other men, who, it seems, were in company with Gavin in the first place, and had been drinking with him, also joined in the attack on Linck. The latter proved to be equal to the occasion, and successfully held the ruffians at bay, single handed, for some time. Gavin struck at Linck several times, but his blows were warded off, and Linck, confronting him, felled him to the ground with his fist. Finally, a man by the name of Griffin, an employé of Gavin, ran up and struck Linck with a dray-pin, but failed to knock him down. It is said other weapons were also drawn on Linck by the friends of Gavin.

Finally the street fight terminated, and Marshal Whedon came to the scene with writs for the arrest of the offenders. Gavin swore he would not be taken, and threatened to shoot the Marshal if he attempted it. Drawing his weapon he defied the authorities. Whedon finding himself in a desperate position demanded a surrender, and at length, in self-defense, fired at Gavin. The ball entered Gavin's head, near his eye. He fell and died instantly expired. The Coroner is now holding an inquest on the body, which lies at the residence of the deceased. No one seems surprised at the death of Gavin, as from his drinking and quarrelsome disposition those who knew him fully expected that sooner or later he would meet with a violent death. He leaves a wife and several children who, however, are not likely to suffer, as it is understood that Gavin possessed some considerable property.

A fire took place on West Main Cross street last evening, in the feed-store and vinegar establishment of R. J. Hendon. The steam engines were promptly on hand, and, with the aid of the water-works, soon extinguished the flames. The damage was not fully ascertained, but the building and contents were fully insured.

We had some rain here to-day. The weather is propitious, and every thing looks favorable for the growing crops.

CUBA.

Yellow Fever—Arrival of the Upton—Landing of Arms and Ammunition for the Insurgents.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A Havana correspondent writes that the rainy season has set in Cuba, and that the yellow fever has broken out with violence in Havana and Puerto Principe, greatly to the consternation of the Spaniards. He also reports Cuban success in several engagements, and the desertion of Cuban prisoners by the Spanish authorities continues.

A passenger, who arrived yesterday by the Mariposa from Havana, states that on the day of his leaving that port, the 25th inst., a rumor was current that the George B. Upton had landed her passengers and cargo, some days previously, in one of the bays on the north shore of the Eastern Department. Her passengers consist almost entirely of Cubans. She went in charge of experienced men, the officers being: Commander Thomas Darnin, of the Hornet; First officer, R Somers, who commanded the tug of the same name; Second Lieutenant J. Cooke, of the Hornet; Third Lieutenant Chauncan, late of the Spanish hydrographic corps; Paymaster Manse, of the Hornet and Anna; Surgeon J. Pontillo; Chief Engineer, L. Aynlan; First Assistant Engineer, A. Towalin; Second Assistant Engineer, R. Ash, all of the Hornet. The forces on board are under the command of Col. Gaspar Betancourt, General Jordan's staff, who arrived here with him. His Chief of Staff is Lieutenant Westerman, a nephew of Baron D'Malke. Among the military officers are Cardero, Sarnoli, Jiches, Vinalo, and Gerry. Twelve military engineer officers also accompany the expedition. Her cargo consists in part of 5,500 muskets, 250 rifles, 100 revolvers, 700,000 metallic cartridges, and 1,000,000 percussion caps, 3 tons of powder, 1 ton of saltpetre, 50 army medicine chests, 50 sadles, 500 machetes, and 100 bags of clothing.

A Skirmish—The Slavery Question.

HAVANA, May 31.—The troops had a skirmish yesterday with a band of rebels, near Managua. The insurgents killed five volunteers and one Spanish soldier, at Monteel near Palmillas.

Planters and others are holding private meetings in Havana, at which they discuss the proposed abatement of slavery. The steamer which sailed for Cadiz yesterday, and took out a number of memorials and other documents on the subject to be laid before the Cabinet and Cortes.

NEW YORK.

A Jolly Row Among the Republicans Over the Custom-house.

Don Platt on the Rampage With a Carpet-bag and Paper Collar.

An Old Radical Chicken Comes Home to Roost.

SPORTING NEWS.

Etc, Etc, Etc.

(Special Telegraphic Correspondence Courier-Journal.)

THE CONTEST OVER THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The excitement in the Republican party in regard to the New York Collectorship is on the increase. New York politicians are determined to have Grinnell out and Grant and Boutwell are willing to obey the demands of these politicians, but it must be remembered that the New York Custom-house is virtually an almshouse for broken-down politicians from all parts of the country. Hence the interest felt in the fight by Senators from Western States. Don Platt, the well-known Radical Washington correspondent, is here with letters from Logan, Carpenter, Trumbull and other Western men urging Grinnell to stick. Poor Grinnell is in a quandary. New York politicians want him to resign, and Western men want him to remain so as to protect their Radical proteges now in office. Grant would be very anxious to obey the mandates of the New Yorkers, but here the tenure-of-office law, still on our statute books, comes to the rescue of the Western Congressmen, and Grant is as powerless now as was President Johnson when anxious to remove Stanton. There are any number of patriots ready to take Grinnell's $60,000 place; but while the fight is growing hot between the Eastern and Western Senators in regard to the New York Collectorship, the Republican party here, bereft of a leader, is fast going to the dogs.

THE TURF.

The first great trot of the season came off this afternoon at the Union course in the presence of over two thousand spectators. The track was in good order, the weather fine, and the whole affair a success. The entries were Ben Daniels' American Girl, Charley Ingraham's Commodore Nutt, and Borst's stallion George Wilkes. The betting was in favor of the Girl before the first heat, and she brought $100 in the pools, while Palmer sold at $55 and Wilkes for $40.

Palmer had the lead all the way to the three-quarter pole in the first mile, but broke badly on the stretch, and was beaten six lengths, Wilkes being third.

The second heat was stoutly contested, and the Girl looked a winner on the turn into the home stretch, but got off her feet, and Palmer passed in ahead by three lengths.

In the third heat Palmer was the favorite with home, and seemed certain to win, when Champlin struck him with the whip, and in a moment he was swinging wildly about, and the mare, shooting by him like a whirlwind, won the heat by a length.

The fourth heat was very exciting. Wilkes had been kept back in the previous heats; but the mare came with a rush, and the three were yoked a greater part of the distance. Palmer trotted with great speed, and maintained the lead in spite of the utmost endeavors of Daniels and Borst. They were all lapped as they passed under the wire string. Palmer first, the Girl second; Palmer and the Girl having won two heats each.

The fifth heat was intensely exciting. The two trotted neck and neck all the way around, and a blanket would have covered both horses at any point in the mile. Wilkes made a break at the three-quarter pole, and got the first place, but would not stand the whip, and, breaking up, lost his position. The Girl won the heat and the race by half a head, the result being greeted with tremendous cheers. The following is the summary:

UNION COURSE—May 31.—Purse $2,500; mile heats.

Daniels' b. m. American Girl	1	2	1	1
C. Champlin's b. s. Geo. Palmer	2	1	2	2
Wm. Borst's b. s. Geo. Wilkes	3	3	3	3
Time—2:28, 2:24½, 2:25, 2:24½, 2:25¾.				

DARK SIDE.

The game played to-day between the Forest City Club, of Rockford, Ill., and the Atlantics, the champions of Brooklyn, was an instance of how uncertain a thing base ball play is. The Forest City Club were the winners by one run. The betting beforehand, in the game Forest City men, who played so well on Monday, made a very sorry exhibition, muffing and dropping several balls, although occasionally a bit of very brilliant fielding showed what they could do. But they had themselves out in the seventh inning in pure desperation, and then the Atlantic men, whose fielding had, with the exception of two dropped balls, been unexceptionably good, began to muff and drop balls, the game certainly being lost on the last inning, through Chapman dropping two easy fly balls and Ferguson one. The final score was 17 to 16.

The following is the score per innings:

Forest City	0	3	1	0	0	0	7	1	5—17
Atlantics	2	2	3	3	1	0	0	2	1—16

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

(Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.)

NEW YORK, May 31.—Affairs in Wall street are in an unsettled condition, owing to the uncertainty in regard to the ultimate action of Congress on the new currency and funding bills.

The money market is easy at 3 to 5 per cent. on call, and prime discount are 5 to 6 per cent.

The Government bond market was heavy and declined, but closed steady. A large number of Wall-street bankers leave by the Reuita for Europe to-morrow. The absence of these financial magnates during the summer season will be felt to a considerable extent in the street, where their influence just now is of great importance. The stock market was irregular, but toward the close of the day prices generally improved. The features of the day were Ohio and Mississippi shares and Pacific Mail, in which a large business was transacted.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE FRENCH CABLE.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The break in the French cable has been demonstrated to be about 150 miles east of the Massachusetts shore, off the southwest corner of Cape Sable. The general office of the company in this city was to-day removed to the Western Union Telegraph building.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD

was successfully tested last night throughout the entire length by a car loaded with a weight of 30,000 pounds, and will be opened to the public this week.

EMIGRANTS.

The Colorado and City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool to-day, brought 2,397 emigrants.

The steamers China and City of Manchester have arrived.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH

has been reorganized, making a clean sweep of physicians, clerks, and subordinates. Several of the new appointees are Republicans.

BEAT TO DEATH.

Mrs. Mary Joyce died last night from the effects of a beating by Patrick Maylan, who is in custody charged with the crime on the fourth street tenement-house.

There was a grand parade of Brooklyn Sunday school to-day. Thirty thousand children were in line.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Signor Fedano, a trapeze performer, was seriously injured by a fall at Tammany Theater last night.

MASONIC.

The fraternity of Freemasons resident in New York city and vicinity are making great efforts to have the ceremonies upon the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple, June 8th, the most imposing ever had on this continent. The St. Nicholas Lodge, under the management of Grorne Burk, Deputy Grand Master, will entertain Mozart Lodge, of Philadelphia, at a banquet at the Astor House. Governor Hoffman, Mayor Hall, Dr. Chapin, and other distinguished individuals will attend.

BILLIARDS.

The great billiard match for the diamond cue championship and $1,000, 1,500 points up, between Rudolphe and C. Dion, came off to-night at the Hippotheatus, and resulted in a victory for Rudolphe by 15 points. The game was very close and exciting, but perfectly fair play. In his 54th inning Dion, after running 150, which put him 1,435, missed, and Rudolphe, whose score stood 1,471, ran the game out in his 35th inning. Rudolphe's principal runs were 111, 105, 117, 152, 123, and Dion's, 177, 90, 108, 128, 120.

Robbery at the Planters' House.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—The room of J. L. Meyer, of Boston, at the Planters' House, was burglariously entered last night, during his absence, and his trunk, containing some thirty thousand dollars' worth of jewelry, broken open and robbed of four to five thousand dollars' worth of diamonds, gold watches, rings, and plated watch-chains. No clue to the robbery.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress—2d Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.

SHIP BUILDING.

MR. CHANDLER introduced a bill to encourage building ships for foreign trade, and for other purposes.

RAILROAD.

The joint resolution for extending the time for constructing the railroad from St. Croix river, at the west end of Lake Superior, to Bayfield, Wis., was passed.

INTER-OCEANIC COMMUNICATION.

MR. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, upon the petition of Cyrus W. Field for aid in establishing inter-oceanic communication between America and Asia, reported a bill carrying out the ideas of the memorialist, incorporating the Pacific Submarine Company, and to facilitate telegraph communication between America and Asia. He also reported adversely on other bills on the same subject.

INDIANS.

MR. HARLAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported adversely upon the bills for the ratification of treaties with the Creek Indian tribes; also, with the Miami Indians, of Kansas. Upon Mr. Harlan's motion, the Senate voted upon and rejected the several treaties.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

A bill to change the Judicial Circuits of the United States was considered without action, and debated mainly upon including Connecticut in the New York Circuit.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

At 4:30 o'clock the Senate took a recess till 7:30.

HOUSE.

NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE.

The bill to revive navigation and commercial interests of the United States was considered. The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered. The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Lynch and Wood. In the course of the debate and discussion, objection was made by Mr. Schenck that the hour allowed for closing the debate had already been consumed by the chairman of the select committee.

MR. LYNCH characterized the objection and interruption as an unusual proceeding.

MR. SCHENCK remarked that the gentleman had closed the debate two or three times.

MR. LYNCH denied this.

MR. SCHENCK made the point of order that the hour which Mr. Lynch was entitled had been consumed by him.

The SPEAKER intimated that he would have to sustain the point of order, but appealed to Mr. Schenck not to insist upon it.

MR. SCHENCK accordingly withdrew it, and Mr. Lynch proceeded with his remarks, in the course of which he made a remark which reflected on the motive of the objector.

MR. SCHENCK—What do you mean by imputing motives?

MR. LYNCH—I withdraw the remark.

MR. SCHENCK—You ought to. It is impertinent and indecent. I have acted on my own judgment, and regard Mr. Borst's as this.

MR. LYNCH—I withdraw the remark in order to save time to go on with my argument.

At the close of his speech further remarks were made by Messrs. Peters and Cox, and the House proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments.

MR. BUTLER withdrew his, imposing differential duties. That of Cox, striking out the proviso allowing an equivalent for drawbacks where materials used are of American production, was agreed to; as was that of Reeves, adding lead, copper and copper-sheathing to articles on which drawbacks are allowed. Other amendments were rejected. The House then, by yeas 80, nays 106, refused to order the bill to be engrossed and rejected it. Subsequently the vote was reconsidered on a motion of Maynard, and the bill recommitted to the select committee on the declaration of American commerce.

INTERNAL TAXES.

The bill to reduce internal taxes was taken up.

MR. LOGAN withdrew his amendment.

On motion of Mr. Marshall the designation of what constitutes wholesale liquor dealers was amended by increasing the minimum from 50 gallons to 100.

In the course of a discussion on the whisky question Mr. Marshall intimated that the machinery for collecting the tax was so much improved that there might be a proposition to increase the present rate of taxation, and Mr. Collom argued that instead of this bill reducing taxation the present rate should be reduced at least seventy-five million, as there was no prospect of reducing the tariff.

MR. SCHENCK threw upon the low-tariff men, including Mr. Cullom, the responsibility for the failure of the bill, and declared that a majority of those desiring to lower the tariff had stuck by the Committee on Ways and Means that bill would have had before this time the sanction of the House and gone to the Senate.

MR. BUTLER, of Mass., said he had not voted to lay the tariff on the table, and gentleman [Schenck] had told the House and country he had no hope of passing it this session, and he had hoped the gentleman would then bring in the short bill making a reduction in the tariff. He had also hoped to have a short internal revenue bill reported. He would now tell that gentleman that he could not get through the House the pending long bill any more than the tariff bill, and its consideration was only much longer delayed away. He hoped to see the income tax abolished. He intended to ask the House to instruct the Committee on Ways and Means to report a short bill for the reduction of the internal taxes, and of tax-gatherers and officials, and for the abolition of inquisitions into one's business.

After further discussion Mr. Schenck moved the previous question on the first section, which was seconded, cutting off further amendments, and the House proceeded to consider the second section, which pertains to purchasing by or for the use of the United States any article free of tax.

On motion of Mr. Ingersoll the section was struck out.

The third and fourth sections in reference to special taxes were passed with a few verbal amendments.

The fifth section makes provision for the punishment of persons subject to special taxes who refuse to exhibit a receipt for the payment of the tax.

On motion of Mr. Hoar, these provisions were struck out and the following substituted: "Shall be subject to the same penalty as if the tax were unpaid."

The sixth section was passed without amendment.

The seventh section was, on motion of Mr. Ela, amended by inserting the following: "And any person who shall sell out his business may transfer his special tax receipt to his successor, who may continue the business without payment of special tax."

Sections 8, 9 and 10 were passed with a few verbal amendments.

MR. COX moved to strike out section 11, taxing passports. Negatived.

The House progressed with the bill as far as section 16, without adopting any important amendment.

WEST POINT.

The SPEAKER appointed as a select committee to visit West Point Messrs. Logan, Schenck and Slocum.

Adjourned.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The United General Assembly.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly this morning, the committee to inquire into the perils of the public school system reported. The resolutions at the close of the report strongly condemn any system which shall exclude religious or religious instruction from the public schools.

The report of the joint committee on home missions was considered. Various items bearing on the consolidation of the board of domestic missions were adopted. The question then arose as to the locality of the principal office of the new consolidated board. The cities of New York, Philadelphia and Chicago were nominated, but Chicago was afterward withdrawn. The roll was called and resulted: New York, 306; Philadelphia, 152. The vote created considerable excitement, though but little enthusiasm was manifested when the result was declared.

At the afternoon session Rev. Dr. Adams presented a resolution providing that the report of the Directors of the Northwestern Theological Seminary at Chicago be referred to a special committee of three, to consist of Drs. Reed and McLaren, Rev. Messrs. Cunningham and Lewis, Elders B. S. Courtnay, G. R. Fox and J. M. Hollenbeck, members of the Executive committee on Theological Seminary of the Old School, which was adopted. Also, that a committee of five laymen be appointed to collect statistics from all the churches as to what they have done in the matter of manses for ministers. The latter resolution was reported by Dr. Crosby from the Committee on Church Erection, and was also adopted.

The order of the day being the report of the joint committee on manses of churches and the $500,000 fund, addresses were made in its behalf by Rev. Dr. John Hall, Chairman, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Rev. Dr. Hall, of New York, Judge McAllister, Judge H. K. Clark and Hon. Wm. Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, but before reaching a vote the Assembly adjourned.

CINCINNATI.

Second Day of the Running Races.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—The following is the result of to-day's races:

FIRST RACE—Club Purse, $300; mile and a half dash, for all ages; $225 to first, $50 to second, and $25 to third to horse.

J. B. Whaley's (F. Risicks') gr. h. Anerold	1	1	1
J. H. Smith's (C. T. Drane's) ch. c. Joe Allen	2	2	2
W. F. Anderson's (W. Spaning's) ch. c. Leitelief	3	3	3

Time—2:45.

SECOND RACE—Club purse $300. Two mile heats, for all ages; $200 to first, $100 to second, and $50 to third horse.

J. B. Whaley's (Wm. Jennings') b. m. Bonita	4	1	1
J. H. Smith's (G. W. Stewart's) ch. c. Barney Williams	1	2	3
R. G. Bruce's (Aleshire & Pugh's) b. g. Morgan Scout	3	3	2
E. M. Johnson's (E. A. Smith's) ch. c.	2	dis	

Time—3:40½, 3:43, 3:42¾.

THE FENIANS.

Further Details of the Late Disaster.

The Killed and Wounded of Pigeon Hill.

Prince Arthur Reviews the British on the Border.

The End of the Raid.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

ESCAPE OF HEAD-CENTER MANNING.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A Malone special says: The escape of Edward J. Manning, Fenian Center, has caused extra precautions against a similar attempt by the remaining prisoners. Captain Harlan, in command at the guardhouse, states that the first man that moves two feet beyond the sentry lines will be shot down without mercy by the guard. The efforts of the United States troops and Marshal at the reception of Manning have up to now been futile. The United States Marshal is determined to arrest every Fenian officer he can find.

ARREST OF COL. CUNNINGHAM.

Yesterday a Major in the 5th United States artillery pointed out Col. I. Cunningham, of Albany, N. Y., to Deputy Marshal Ferry, who arrested him, and remanded him to the guardhouse.

BROOKLYN SUBSCRIBES $5,000.

At a meeting in Brooklyn last evening $5,000 was subscribed to aid in bringing home the Fenian raiders.

CALIFORNIA REFUSES SUBSCRIPTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—The Fenian council of this city has decided not to accept subscriptions at present.

TRANSPORTATION HOME.

ALBANY, May 31.—Colonel J. B. Leverich is authorized by Governor Hoffman to proceed to Malone immediately and furnish transportation home to all strangers in and about the place. Hon. Wm. M. Tweed advances money and authorizes Colonel Leverich to send home at his expense all belonging in the city of New York.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE PIGEON HILL AFFAIR.

ST. ALBANS, May 31.—J. Boyle O'Reilly, the Boston Pilot's reporter, and who it has been said was one of O'Neill's officers, has been discharged.

The remains of Rowe, who was killed in the Richards'-farm fight, were disinterred today by consent of the Canadians and forwarded to his mother.

The body of O'Brien, killed in the same engagement, was also forwarded to his friends.

Gen. Donnelly was removed from Franklin to St. Albans to-day under armed guard.

Theo. Murphy, who was captured by the Canadians, is now in Sweetsburg jail. It is thought he will be set at liberty at an early day.

MONTREAL, May 31.—Yesterday afternoon the British troops were reviewed by Prince Arthur on the Province side of the Canadian border. The Prince left for this city immediately after the review.

MALONE, May 31.—Last evening the deputies of Marshal Quimby, accompanied by a military guard, searched the Roman Catholic Church parsonage and outhouses for arms. Nothing was found that in any way compromised the pastor.

Trains left for Pottsdam Junction carrying Marshal Quimby and one of his deputies, and the Lieutenant Governor, Lindsley, Donnelly, Cullen and Gleason, who go to Canadaigua jail. Colonels Kennedy and Thomson, and Capt. Gilmore remain. The train carried away about 200 Fenians.

BUFFALO, May 31.—Gen. Starr arrived last night, and to-day made an official statement of the condition of the Fenian forces here, which relieved him and his little command of aspersions hitherto published.

BUFFALO, May 31.—Some Fenians from the West, who had chartered a propeller to take them to Chicago, were refused their departure to-night, remonstrances having been made against their departure.

WHEELING.

A General Jail Delivery.

WHEELING, May 31.—While a young lady, daughter of the jailer, and her assistant were taking their supper in the jailer's room in the county jail this morning, they were forced into cells and locked up by means of a false key. The prisoners, to the number of twelve, succeeded in opening the hall door, and, quietly locking up the jailer's family in cells, walked out into the streets in broad day and escaped. But four, up to this hour, have been recaptured. One of the prisoners, indicted for murder, refused to enter into the conspiracy, and gave the alarm upon the escape of his companions.

Funeral of Bishop Kemper.

NASHOTAH, WIS., May 31.—The funeral of Bishop Jackson Kemper, of Wisconsin, took place this afternoon. The services were conducted by the following bishops from abroad: Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, Presiding Bishop of the Church in the United States; Bishop Lee, from White Hoose, Illinois; Bishop Robertson, from Missouri; Bishop Clarkson, Nebraska. Over two thousand people were present from all parts of the country. The services being so long no sermon was preached. Assistant Bishop Armitage succeeds the deceased as Bishop of Wisconsin.

Base Ball.

CLEVELAND, O., May 31.—The game of base ball to-day, between the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, and the Forest City, of Cleveland, was won by the former. Score, 27 to 13. Between five and six thousand people witnessed the game.

TROY, N. Y., May 31.—The Haymakers, of Troy, beat the Uniqas, of Morrisania, at base ball yesterday. Score, 27 to 18.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Nationals beat the Olympics 6 to 2.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, June 1.

The Republican District Convention will be held in this city on June 15th.

MRS. Sallie Partington continues her theatrical performances at the Opera House every night this week.

Dr. Wm. L. Breyfogle and Miss Zorilda C. Calhoun, of John B. Wright's, were married by Rev. H. E. Naylor at 7½ p. m., yesterday.

The preaching of Bishop Logan (colored) in Wesley Chapel on Sunday afternoon is to be the theme of conversation. There seems to be a diversity of opinion as to the good judgment of Wesley Chapel in inviting the bishop.

The Floyd County Democratic Central Committee met at the Ledger office at 1 o'clock yesterday. All the different townships were represented. It was determined to hold the primary mass meeting on Friday, June 10th, to elect delegates to the county convention, which was ordered to convene on Saturday, June 11th.

The Ledger of last evening has the following items: City Attorney J. V. Kelso goes to Washington to-day to-day, on a pleasure excursion

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1870.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Peter Zinn has been elected President of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company.

Hon. A. B. Vance, of Henderson, has withdrawn as a candidate for Congress from that district.

Dr. A. I. Spalding, of Louisville, delivers the address before the Adelphi Society, Georgetown College, Tuesday night.

The Henderson News says the St. Bernard Coal Mining Company are erecting buildings for the accommodation of the miners near Madisonville, and are progressing finely with their business.

Gen. Boyle, president, and Mr. Byers, chief engineer of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville railroad, were trying to agree on terms about getting coal to the river at Henderson last week.

At Owensboro on Saturday night last the Historic Society gave a rehearsal of the "Child of the Regiment." Miss Rosa Pope, as "Josephine," acquitted herself very creditably before a large and appreciative audience. The citizens of Owensboro will tender Miss Pope a complimentary benefit, and does Tuh.

The following is the statement of the amount of tax assessed on the monthly lists for April for the years 1869 and 1870, respectively, in the Second District of Kentucky, viz:

Counties.	Amount of tax, 1869.	Amount of tax, 1870.
Daviess	$6,194 11	$6,324 71
Butler and Edmonson	291 52	310 18
Ohio and Grayson	697 45	695 10
Hancock and Muhlenburg	1,139 79	1,426 50
Breckinridge and Hancock	297 97	1,020 72
Caroline	845 79	1,222 72
Henderson	1,414 66	1,584 12
Union	1,264 67	1,564 75
Total	$13,236 30	$25,296 01
		11,965 59
Net increase		$10,108 42

The Henderson News says the work on the E., H. and N. R. R. is progressing very well, but some apprehension is felt that the road cannot be completed in October, as was contemplated, for the want of the requisite labor. We are informed that there are nearly 500 men at work, and the force is strongly increasing. It is remarkable that laborers in ample numbers cannot be had, where $1 25 per day is paid. We are told that that amount is paid regularly, and now $2 00 is paid by some of the contractors. These are extraordinary wages for common laborers, and certainly should command a sufficient number of men to complete the road in October. The heavy rock cut in Madisonville, south of the town, has delayed the laying of the track to the coal field. We are informed that the contractor has expressed his determination to complete his work by the 15th of June, so that the track can be laid to the coal mines. The iron rails, fish-bars, bolts, &c., are ready at our wharf to lay the track.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Several cases of small-pox in Mobile.

Stock is being subscribed in Memphis to build a Masonic Temple.

In sixteen counties of Georgia, during March and April, dogs killed 3,500 hogs.

In the recent election in Virginia the negroes generally voted the Radical ticket.

A negress is in durance in Nashville for making fuel of her new-born infant.

Seven companies of the 25th regulars (colored) have gone to the frontier parts on the upper Rio Grande.

The other day $100,000 Confederate bonds were sold in New Orleans at 84 per bond, or $400 for the whole lot.

The Atlanta Constitution styles Gov. Bullock "His Litigiency." The Governor expects to recover heavy damages.

In a family difficulty at Pollard, Alabama, a few days ago, Isaac D. Johnson was shot and killed by Mr. Lovelace.

Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, has offered a reward for the arrest of the murderers of Senator Stephens, or any one of them.

Joshua Mishaw, who lost a child by a collision on the South Carolina railroad, has sued the company for $50,000 damages.

William D. Massie, postmaster at Alexandria, Va., has been arrested, charged with robbing the mail. He gave bail in the sum of $25,000.

The Greensboro (Ga.) Herald predicts that, though Mercer University is removed, Penfield will continue to be the seat of liberal and useful learning.

The child of a girl who married a Federal soldier and afterward supported herself by kitchen work was found dead in a Nashville gutter the other day.

A commission to ascertain and fix the boundary lines between Virginia and North Carolina, Tennessee and Maryland, has been appointed by the Virginia Legislature.

In the stomach of an alligator recently killed on the Combahee river was found a large lightwood knot, a whole bottle, and the neck and bottom of another, and a bunch of hair.

A. J. Bowen, of Mandarin, Fla., reports that he raised three hundred and fifty bushels of sweet potatoes on one acre of new pine land without any manure, and sold them for one dollar per bushel.

Lieutenant Harmon, of the 10th Cavalry, lately captured nine horse-thieves, with 107 stolen mules in their possession, brought them into Van Buren, Arkansas, and turned them over to the United States Marshal.

There are 400,000 acres of land in the Yazoo basin, Mississippi, liable to overflow, which, if properly protected, is capable of producing more cotton than has been raised in the United States in any one year since the war.

A correspondent at Yazoo City, Miss., writes: "There is considerable increase in the acreage of cotton planted in this section, and generally fine stands. I have never known a better spring for working crops."

A frail colored female astonished the people of a popular Nashville saloon the other day, by bringing in a bouncing baby and laying it down in the stairway at the feet of an African waiter, who she alleged was the father.

The match between "Lady Gaston" and "King Cotton," mile heats, to harness, the mare to trot and the horse to pace, for a purse of $250, came off in Memphis on Saturday. The mare won both heats in 3.01 and 3:00 minutes.

The country residence and farm of the late Gov. Jones, subdivided into lots of 7 and 10 acres, three and a half miles east of Memphis, at the intersection of Union avenue and Germantown, Poplar-street road, were sold at auction yesterday morning, one-quarter cash, balance 1, 2, 3 and 4 years.

The Nashville Union and American relates that a newly-wedded pair who propose to live in Arizona, abruptly left the table at the Maxwell House, and, entering a carriage, drove rapidly to the Louisville depot—all "to avoid the pang of parting in regular form with those they may never meet again."

It was currently reported that the blacks were invited to vote the Radical ticket in Richmond, the other day, by the promise that one-half of the police force should be appointed from their number. They will chance in vain for the redemption of this promise, since Chahoon has no power to select the policemen.

There was a general jail delivery at Albany, Ga., on Monday week, in which five colored prisoners—Robert Verdrie, William Bowman, Alexander Evans, Stephen Williams, and Jeff. Walker—made their escape. The first named was accompanied in his flight by a white woman as his wife. The sheriff proclaims a reward of $150 for their arrest.

The Sherman (Texas) Courier says: Hon. John C. Conner has made arrangements, through S. Hare, Esq., to purchase him property and a home in this county. This effectually settles the question of non-residence. He will in a short time bring a large manufacturing capital to our county. Conner will devote himself to the practice of the law on his return.

Governor Stevenson has gone to Covington on private business. When he returns to Frankfort it is his intention to furnish a reply to the recent letters of Senator McCreery and the Hon. Thomas L. Jones. So, it seems, the end is not yet.

Our Washington correspondent gives us a complete and revised abstract of the act passed by Congress to enforce the provisions of the Fifteenth amendment. The copy now made public is correct in every detail, and covers all the ground occupied by the law as it stands.

The editors of the various newspapers throughout Kentucky meet in convention this morning. The Kentucky Press Association, unlike the Western Press Association, has a literary as well as a business characteristic, and assembles with a somewhat less restricted purpose than the larger body. Its deliberations will consequently possess a general and local interest, which will doubtless attract a miscellaneous audience.

One evening in the year 79, the play at the theater in Pompeii was interrupted by the disorderly conduct of Vesuvius, and as the police were not to be found, or declined to interfere in the matter, the manager, Marius Quintus Mostitus, since deceased, turned off the gas and closed the establishment. After an interregnum of seventeen hundred and ninety-one years a new manager, Signor Lauri, has reopened the house with an entire change of programme.

We publish this morning the recent speech of Hon. J. P. Knott, of Kentucky, which has attracted so much attention throughout the country. It is the most readable production that has come from Congress this session. Even Donn Piatt applauds it, and says: "There was genuine wit in the effort. It brimmed up and run over with humor. This poking fun at the national capital has come to be rather forlorn and worn threadbare. No humor is really enjoyable that has in it positive injustice. Our American sense of fair play mars the amusement. But Mr. Knott managed to throw into his effort a deal of good fun. Much of this is lost to the reader at a distance. Much that will pass for mere declamation had under it a subtle vein of satire and irony really delicious." Every Kentuckian will read Mr. Knott's speech with interest. It is a real gem.

The Press Meeting.

The convention of the Western Associated Press, which sits in Louisville today, is a gathering of the solid newspaper men of this part of the country. They represent the business of the press of the West, and come together for business purposes. They are not, as a class, men of literary pretension. They reflect rather the capital and common sense of journalism, handling in the aggregate many millions of dollars annually, and pursuing with steadiness and profit a science which has had marvelous development these last ten years. In some instances, where the duties of publisher and editor are united in a single individual, the journalist is at once a writer and a financier, and is certainly not damaged by the possession of both capacities, or he may be a man of business and not a man of letters, and yet a skillful newspaper director, but as it is next to impossible for a writer who is not a man of business to be a journalist, so is it common enough to find in a man of business a journalist who is not a writer. The Western Press Association embraces all the leading newspapers of all the cities of the West, and is, perhaps, take it for all in all, the strongest corporation in America. Its organization is nearly perfect, and its efficiency and diffusiveness prodigious. It will transact its work quietly and speedily without much discussion, assuredly without any speechifying, and its presence would hardly be perceived among us but for this announcement. The ancient, now exploded, dead-head idea is quite unknown to it. If nothing else it is independent and pays as it goes, free alike of the obligations of unworthy patronage and the trammels of illegitimate partisan restraints. It is composed of all parties, of course, but politics does not enter into its character, which, as we said, is purely business-like. The body will hardly sit longer than a single day. A programme of its movements will be found elsewhere.

"Re-Enter Mr. Morton, &c."

Mr. Morton, if nothing else, is an apt pupil. He follows our council promptly and literally. He speaks whenever he gets a chance, and he never speaks that he does not go for the Democrats and the rebellion like a man-of-war. This is his cue. More respectable than General Butler, and somewhat solider than Mr. Sumner, he must out-speak and out-Radical both of them. Thus he may put himself at the head of the ultraism of the dominant party, and proceed nobly with sham battles and mock heroics and mimic patriotism in behalf of what, in the Pickwickianism of the progressive school, is still a bleeding country and an imperiled nation.

That the Indiana Senator, following out this current line of light but pleasing comedy, promises to become a skillful actor, will hardly be denied. Nor is there much doubt that he will ultimately carry off the palm from such rivals as Butler and Drake. Their farce is too low, and, in spite of its mud, too transparent. It constantly degenerates into burlesque. Mr. Morton's melodrama, whilst not very high, is at least sufficiently energetic to be sensational, without being so extravagant as to inspire nothing but laughter. It is, indeed, rodomontade; but it embodies some of the solemnity of the rostrum along with the fustian and clap-trap of the stage. Gen. Butler is obviously an actor. He impresses every one with the idea that he is only playing a part. He does what genius never allows itself to do, it it can help itself, and that is, reveal its art. He is always at the foot lights haranguing the audience, or at the wings attitudinizing for the benefit of the company. Of him it may be said on every occasion—

"What's he to Hecuba, or Hecuba to him,
That he should weep for her!"

He wept us lovely tears for the old Democratic Hecuba as he is now weeping for the new-fashioned Radical Beldam, who has tricked herself in Hecuba's finery, and we know that he will be equal to heroine or harlot, whichever happens to be the reigning goddess of the moment. Drake, likewise, albeit something of an ass, is but a poor player, that struts and frets his little hour upon the stage and is not able to show even an artifice, he is so abominably absurd. He proves but an indifferent Bottom in the lion's skin, and will speedily pass into oblivion. In Mr. Morton the grotesque elements of Butler and Drake are tempered into a power of mimicry, which, though always artificial, seldom degenerates into mere buffoonery. It is often unnatural, strained and overwrought, but it is generally vigorous. The artist is careful as to details. The part he plays, like the part of Rip Van Winkle, is a downright impossibility. This we know; and yet, like Mr. Jefferson, he does it so well that we half forgive its violations of common sense and the laws of nature.

It is quite out of Mr. Morton's line to be genuine. If he were not an actor he would be a politician; and being what not he is sure to become irregular and unbalanced. It is his temperament not to be temperate; and it is curious how a man who is so impracticable in great things is so adroit in little things. In this, however, we find the distinction between the melo' dramatist and the tragedian, the politician and the statesman. Mr. Morton is a man of strong passions, and wastes these upon a paltry game when he might make them tell upon the serious and sincere business of life and government. As a preacher he would prefer to denounce the dead to trying to save the living; as an engineer he would rail against the hills he had to tunnel and the streams he had to bridge. Smollet gives us an amusing picture of the pedagogue who whipped his boys for sheer blockheadedness, and our old friend John Phenix has left us a sketch of an editor who was so unreasonable as to write abusive leaders against people who, not being able to read, very naturally failed to subscribe for his paper. Mr. Morton belongs to this type. His attacks upon the rebels and the rebellion, upon the Democrats and the Democracy, may be very fine bursts of declamation. But that is all. Even from a Radical stand-point Democracy is no more immoral than blindness, and the genuine Radical would rather convince than denounce.

Mr. Morton finds it easier to inveigh against the dead than to argue with the living. He talks of secession as if it were a willful and malicious piece of stupidity and of the secessionists as if they were wickeder than their neighbors. In his mind Democrats actually desire to be less sensible and less far-sighted than other men, and he fails to find in Democracy anything but a stubborn marplot to be put out of the way by the force of bad laws and worse language. He forgets, or does not understand, that politics is in its nature the product of reason and interest operating by the agency of legitimate influences which should be modified or removed by the same natural process of reason and interest that begat it. "The rebels," says Mr. Morton, "impede the chariot of the state and obstruct every evolution of its wheels." Therefore he argues that Democracy is corrupt. By this token, it by no other, he might as well stigmatize the laws of gravitation and friction. "The Democracy," he adds, "have for forty years been at war with right and justice and sober morals," as if such were possible of any party, "and it is now but mud in the bottom of a ditch," which he does not propose to remove quietly and methodically by shovels and carts, but which he rails at just, we suppose, because he considers mud immoral. All of this, like the words in the melodrama, sounds grand and lofty. Butt is not genuine. Mr. Morton does it very well for an unpublished player. He will improve, however, with practice and counsel.

The latter we have given him in plenty and shall continue to give him. For, as we have despaired of an early hope we once had that he would distinguish himself in the higher walks of the profession, we want to see him get on in the lower. Between the burlesque of Butler and the clarety-shot bombast of Drake and the negro minstrelsy of Sumner we prefer the superior bombast of this Indiana sensationalist, who never fires off less than two horse-pistols, fires them beautifully and always dies with a cast of countenance at once noble and "beguiling."

Hints to Summer Seekers.

The necessity of recreation after a season of work is admitted by all as the only means of recuperation. As a general rule we work "like nigers," as poor Mr. Pierrepont expressed it, and dissipate like bacchantes. There is rarely such a thing as daily leisure, and a man's credit often depends upon his wearing an air of habitual fatigue from over-work, or of having just finished, or being about to commence labor. One of the first peculiarities which strikes a foreigner on landing in this country is the sleepless restlessness and eagerness of our faces. Hurry is written in every lineament of the American countenance, and its effect is seen in the sharp look, hard manner, pinched expression, cadaverous complexion, and dyspeptic habit of so many of our business men.

The classes who frequent our watering-places are made up of every variety of social element, those from the city generally outnumbering those from the country. The wear and tear of city life being greater, a corresponding thirst for an equally fierce dissipation is created, which is not felt by the rural population, and hence the country people stay more at home than the city bred. Any one of the fashionable resorts will serve as a specimen of the others. From the moment you arrive until you leave you are regarded as prey by the proprietors, hackmen, porters, chambermaids, bootblacks, barbers, deadbeats, professional philanthropists and adventuresses. They are all lying in wait for you and the struggle commences for you as soon as you have registered. The recreation sought must be filtered by fashion and oiled by gold before it is attainable.

There are the Oldbetts, grim and exclusive, whose chief fear is that they may possibly form the acquaintance of the Shoddyt; they have a horror of "new" people, and constantly lament the "mixed" state of society, and never tire of talking of the "good old times." To those whom they recognize as of their circle they are very amiable, taking good care always to let them know who they are. The Oldbetts, with their grand air, repose and hauteur, represent the intensely respectable element, and, whether they have much money or not, have a wholesome effect upon the rest of the guests, and their wishes meet with marked deference from the proprietors, which is augmented when the O.'s have a stray millionaire in their party.

The Monetmakers are liberal and profuse in their expenditures, and amuse themselves with the force and regularity of the piston of a steam-engine. They come prepared to "do" everything within a certain time, and work at enjoyment as hard as they do in their counting-houses.

The Shoddytons are to the watering place what scenery, costumes, and blue lights are to a theater. Their gorgeous equipages, rich dressing, and liveried flunkies enable the proprietors to produce Vanity Fair with the most imposing effect. Old Shoddyton is never so miserable as he is on these triumphal occasions. Having so much time on his hands with nothing to do but to eat, sleep, drive, and at night doze in the hall room while his dear child Petrolia Shoddyton is capering and tumbling around the heated room in the clutches of young Counter Jumper, he is like an old castaway. The poor old fellow would rather spend an hour "on 'change" than an eternity of this sort of thing, but he is bound to the wheels of Mrs. Shoddyton's pony Juggernaut, who has come to usurp the reins of fashion and will drive hard for the prize. The Oldbetts may sneer at her as "a dreadfully vulgar old woman" and grin when Shoddyton pere eats with his knife or fishes out that horrible red silk handkerchief from the tail of the dress coat he will persist in wearing to breakfast, but the ambitious old soul will spend her last dollar rather than not make a bigger sensation than any one else, or not have Petrolia's beauty, toilet, and diamonds chronicled by the mellifluous "Jenkins."

The maneuvering mamma, with the unmarriageable-at-home girls, is another character indigenous to the watering-place. She is a combination of smiles, tact, coolness and worldly knowledge. She has a nose for a good *parti*, which is as good as a pointer's for a partridge. Your serious beau she recognizes with the eye of a medical man feeling the pulse of a fever patient. She sits in the ball-room and plays the game of society with the *sang froid* of a veteran taro dealer. At a glance she detects the green hands from the old ones—those intoxicated by beauty (and consequently more easily fleeced)—from those who are simply amusing themselves. There is an invisible check-rein running from her eyes to those of her daughters by which she drives and manages them, at one time avoiding the "detrimentals" (dancing men with no money), at another passing some "old last chance" of a beau with a smile, or giving an arch glance at several of their "whippers in" (men in their trains, rejected suitors, &c., who serve to swell their dancing list and are to the game of society what stool pigeons are to a gambling hell—fellows who have, in short, lost everything, have nothing to play with, and from force of habit hang about them and induce others to propose—dummy bidders at the matrimonial auction.)

There is the young man of a certain amount of position, with expensive, fashionable tastes, nimble heels and a small salary, who has brought himself to this market to try and realize something by a rich marriage. He argues that a handsome, well dressed son-in-law is not picked up every day, and that, perhaps, the fair Petrolia may, in the pauses of the music, when whirling in the German, consent to support him in that style which he has not been accustomed to—i. e., the rich man's life.

The most amusing creatures are the people who are mere nobodies at home, have no position beyond mediocre respectability and lie *perdu* in their own cities, except now and then a bit of social filibustering in the way of calling on acknowledged leaders of the *ton* who never, by any chance, return their visits. To see them going annually to the same watering-places and cutting a tremendous swell there, and to read the accounts of Madame's dresses in the accounts of the balls (which always find their way, in some mysterious manner, into the columns of their home paper), one would imagine them awfully aristocratic and decidedly fashionable folks; but when, the season being over, they return home and commence, like Sisyphus, to roll that stone, their position, up the hill of society, only to have it tumble down again to its customary level, the world will, with its usual heartlessness, laugh at their efforts to become social magnates.

The idleness and extravagance of watering-place life have long been the theme of much discussion. Display seems to be more its main object than health or recuperation, while its effect on people of moderate means is often most pernicious, as they are tempted to vie with their richer acquaintances in expenditure. As to the gossip and scandal, without them conversation would be dead and an exchange of ideas impossible. It is now regarded almost as an evidence or test of respectability to go away every season. Those who are compelled to remain at home admit the fact with a chagrined air, and those who do go have a certain degree of contempt for them. The amounts of pinching, however, which is often done to carry out this point of fashion of spending a certain time out of town, is fearful, although the victims bear it with the smile of the historic Roman urchin with the wolf gnawing at his vitals. Now and then you will see a harmless subterfuge practiced by some who cannot afford the watering-place, but having relations hard by, quarter themselves on them during the season, having taken care to inform their friends at home that they were going to such and such a resort. These good people deceive nobody but themselves, and are, therefore, entitled to enjoy the hallucination of having deluded society, and to feel that they have summered it away and saved their money besides.

The general feeling at the close of the season with the majority of those who have been doing the watering-places is one of dissatisfaction. Sometimes it is owing to a failure to accomplish their social ambitions; then because they have been outdone by people of less position than themselves, or have not perhaps been taken notice of enough.

The Misses Husbandhunter return dispirited and worn; they have "toiled all the night and caught no fish." The men have not come to time. They have "sported an hour with beauty's chain and then cast it idly by." They could not "flatter the boyish pride" of the Misses Youths who "capered" so nimbly "to the lascivious pleasings" of a string band; and just here a word about watering-place matches. As a rule they are dangerous, ticklish and unsafe. Of course there are exceptions, but there is no more dangerous sport than entangling one's self in a watering-place love affair. The opportunity suggests flirting, the propinquity produces it, and importunity winds up a business which may be ugly hereafter and which one of the parties may regret. Most watering-place reputations are fictitious, and the fortunes are notoriously mythical. The disposition to rush into intimacies with people they know nothing of is an Americanism which time alone can eliminate from our men and women. There is every season a fearful amount of love-making and engaging done on a very small capital at our resorts, which is as much the result of the idleness of the parties as any real feeling, and it often happens that, under the influence of agreeable surroundings, they do things that call for sackcloth and ashes for one it not for two. Young women should be especially particular not to commit themselves with mere watering-place admirers, unless they know positively who they are, or else repentance will be their portion.

It is the abuse, not the use, of the watering-place as a resort for recreation and amusement that is to be deprecated. There are thousands who frequent them, enjoy everything with rational moderation and return home refreshed and invigorated for their work; but it is this insatiable thirst for notoriety, with all of its train of evils, dissipation, display and extravagance, that is to be condemned. Efforts are made to raise money to figure at watering-places at the expense of business integrity and the duty every man owes to himself and his family, and all that the cravings of his silly wife and daughters may be satisfied. And until watering-place life becomes of less importance and people have the courage to remain at home whether it is "fashionable" or not its evils will more than counterbalance its benefits.

A Neat Little Trick.

That was an exceedingly neat little trick of Mr. Congressman Cessna, of Pennsylvania, the other day, and Mr. Speaker Blaine helped him very neatly to put it through. But if a rogue outside of Congress were to be guilty of such a trick, the rest of the rogues would be ashamed of him. It is thus described by the Washington special to the New York World:

One of the most contemptible tricks that ever disgraced any legislative body was imposed on the House to-day by Mr. Cessna, a Democrat from Pennsylvania, who is well known throughout that State as one of its most unscrupulous Radical politicians. Just after the morning hour, and when there was barely a quorum in the hall, Cessna jumped up, called up the case of Wallace against Simpson, of South Carolina, and moved the previous question on the case. The Speaker quickly put it, and in less time than it takes to write this much of this disgraceful story, Wallace was a Radical member of the House. It was plain to every one that not twenty members of the House knew in the confusion what was going on. The case had never been debated one single word—a fact in itself without precedent in the history of an election case in Congress. Even in the parliamentary recorders rules was put and forbice at once, thus showing how sharply the game had been played. "Wallace vote, aye; no, nobody in New York," said Mr. James Brooks, in a vigorous protest against the trick that had been played, "when members are drawn into this House through fraud, and elected here on this floor," and he went on to show that Simpson's majority was over five thousand. He referred to himself personally for a reopening of the case, but the Radicals did not seem inclined to rescind from the disgraceful fix into which they had been forced by this notorious Pennsylvanian.

But this is Democratic testimony. Here is an account of the affair from a Radical witness—the Washington special of the New York Evening Post:

A sharp dodge was practiced in the House today by Mr. Cessna, a member of the Committee on Elections, whereby Mr. Wallace, who was the contestant for the seat of Mr. Simpson, from South Carolina, was declared entitled to the seat, and accordingly sworn in.

As soon as the reading of the journal had been finished Mr. Cessna sent to the clerk's desk a resolution declaring Mr. Wallace entitled to the seat. Not five members were in their seats more than forty.

The clerk read the resolution in such a low voice that members did not seem to notice what the nature of it was, or at least to consider that it was an ordinary matter. Mr. Cessna then put the question of its adoption to the House, and, there being no response in the affirmative, it was declared adopted. A motion to reconsider was then made, and a motion to lay that motion on the table, which was agreed to by a thundering voice. This sealed the matter.

The calling of Mr. Wallace to the bar by the Speaker to be sworn in was the first knowledge the majority present had as to the nature of the resolution passed a moment previous.

Objections were made by a score of voices to swearing Mr. Wallace in, but the Speaker decided that there was no way in which the House could reconsider their action except by unanimous consent, which of course could not be obtained. After several had made protests, Republicans as well as Democrats, Mr. Wallace was sworn in.

"Mr. Wallace was sworn in." The swearing was an unnecessary trouble. Every member who voted to admit him had been sworn in himself. He, for the sake of making a vote for his party, will probably perjure himself as readily as the rest of them did. To administer the oath to such members as Cessna and Blaine, and the others who were engaged in the fraud of Wallace's admission is to be guilty of an act quite as bad, the subornation of perjury. The more they swear to do right, the less reason there is to suppose that they will do it. They seem to break their oaths instinctively. If you were to swear them all this morning not to take strychnine or cut their throats, there would be at least fifty new graves in the Congressional burying-ground before to-morrow night. And it is a great pity, too, that you don't swear them just that way.

The Congressional Nominations.

We republish, out of the Frankfort Yeoman, a circular from the Democratic Central Committee of Kentucky announcing the mode of selecting candidates for Congress and giving a list of the Congressional committees for the several districts throughout the State. It will be seen that the committee have determined to make no change in the system by which candidates have heretofore been presented as the choice of the party, but have republished and reaffirmed that portion of their circular issued two years ago. The committees announced are not new ones selected for the special purpose but are composed of the chairmen of the regular county executive committees, appointed from time to time with reference to the general good of the party, and consequently without regard to any temporary influence which they might exert in shaping the preliminary canvass which always precedes the nomination of candidates. The Yeoman says:

We cannot but express the hope that, in accordance with the views of the Central Committee, the district committees will decide upon conventions instead of primary elections as the proper system for nominating candidates. We have said so much upon the subject from time to time that it is scarcely necessary to repeat our own argument or to attempt to add anything to be more weighty recommendation of the Central Committee. Already in several districts there are half a dozen candidates before the people. A primary election could not, with any decency or to Democratic rule, decide the question of choice justly. Nothing but a plurality rule would ever make a nomination in such a case, and under that it would frequently happen that the majority would be overborne by the minority. Besides, the primary election is the most expensive mode of nomination, and the most liable to fraud. Under the system of conventions the delegates are selected by the people in their primary meetings, and the conventions are composed of the most influential men in the party. Their reputation is at stake, and they will not risk it by any corrupt practices. Besides, the delegates will feel and realize the responsibility of their position, and will be governed by the wishes of their constituents. In some districts there will be but little struggle; in others the Congressional race in November will be close. The best way to insure success is, first, to get the best men as candidates in all cases the best men of the party, and, lastly, to bring to their support at the polls the undivided vote of the party. If you approve of this, the district committees to decide upon the time and manner of selecting the candidates. The responsibility for the rest will belong to the party at large.

Weston and another nuisance of the same sort named Smith are trying to arrange a walking match in New York for fifteen hundred dollars. Why don't they try something new—something that is not a bore? Why don't they see, for instance, which can swallow the largest quantity of melted type-metal without getting sick at the stomach? We should like to record such a match as that.

In a lecture at Cincinnati the other night a prominent member of the Amazonian race of America declared that "the late war was a part of the only possible plan by which the destiny of this country could be wrought out." This is the doctrine of all the Radicals, and yet the last one of them will tell you that the Southern leaders ought to be hanged for the part they took in that war.

Speaking of the visit of the Indians to Washington, the New York Times says: "Fancy the terror of our conscript fathers if the Sioux war-whoop were sounded in the Senate Chamber, and Swift Bear should evince a desire for Mr. Colfax's scalp as a trifling souvenir of his visit." Well, suppose he should; so far as we are concerned, he would be more than welcome to it.

Dr. Livingstone has been lost at least half a dozen times within the last ten years, and has always turned up at Ujiji. And now, when he has lost himself again, England forgets all this and is preparing to send out an expedition in search of him. Such an expedition is an insult to Ujiji, to say the least of it.

The Chicago Tribune says "the unusually low temperature of May, 1870, is due to sun spots." We should like to know what those spots were doing with themselves week before last, when it was so hot here that the iron-founders had to throw their pig-metal into the river to keep it from melting.

CITY ITEMS.

The Grand Finale.

The grand finale and successful ending up of the *Great Henderson County Land Sale Prize Scheme* is rapidly approaching. Only a brief month now remains in which it will be possible for our friends to secure their chances for the magnificent prizes off red, and we hazard nothing in saying that not another such an opportunity will be presented in this age. The prizes are all of substantial, intrinsic value, and no fictitious estimates placed upon them.

To say that we are indifferent as to whether our friends buy tickets in this grand scheme, or that we wish every one to rely solely upon their own judgment in the matter, we believe would be wrong in us under the circumstances, as in the first place it would be totally untrue, and in the next place not one in ten thousand of our readers have had the opportunity that we have of investigating, in every possible way, the whole scheme from first to last, and we consequently know it to be a perfectly sound, straightforward, legitimate and very attractive enterprise, entirely worthy the confidence and patronage of the most scrupulous. It is with rare pleasure, therefore, that we urge our friends everywhere to purchase their tickets in it now. Let every ticket be sold days before the drawing, so that the Commissioners and financial agents may have time to see that every one is properly registered, and also to prepare for the drawing without confusion.

Correspondence.

(Letter from Col. W. K. Higgins, of the Bluegrass Region.)

Lexington, Ky., May 30, 1870.

W. H. Walker, Esq.:

Dear Sir: Some two years since my health was feeble, and my weight reduced to one hundred and twenty-five pounds. At the suggestion of a friend I commenced using your Tonic Bitters. After taking a few bottles my health was entirely restored, and my weight increased to one hundred and fifty pounds, and I firmly believe that, under Providence, I am indebted to your Tonic Bitters for my return to good health. I send you this letter unsolicited, as I feel as I am known in the b. r. of Kentucky, and desire to add my humble testimony to the efficacy of your truly valuable medicine.

Very truly yours,
W. K. HIGGINS.

Those in search of a well-located dwelling will please bear in mind the sale of an excellent Broadway residence to-morrow afternoon at 5 o'clock, by Morris, Southwick & Co.

Beware of bogus Extracts Buchu, "so called," made by fossil druggists, nineteen centuries old or thereabouts. They may have been well enough in their day, but science is progressive, and essentially medical and pharmaceutical sciences. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Parsira Brava is the latest improvement made by the best modern process. Use no other. Ask any respectable druggist.

LOCAL NOTICES.

SEA SIDES.

100 buff lined pink, just received at S. BARKER & CO's.

HUGH BARCLAY, Jr.,
BANKER,
Russellville, Ky.

Special attention given to collections.

Louisville correspondent, Citizens' Bank. my30deodim

Ladies Desire what Men Admire.

And this little thing is beauty. What do we say is beautiful? A transparent complexion and a luxuriant head of hair. What will produce these? Hagan's Magnolia Balm will make any lady of thirty appear but twenty; and Lyon's Kathairon will keep every hair in its place, and make it grow like the April grass. It prevents the hair from turning gray, eradicating dandruff, and is the finest hair dressing in the world, and at only half ordinary cost. If you want to get rid of sallowness, pimples, ring-marks, moth-patches, etc., don't forget the Magnolia Balm, ladies.

my5 deodim&wsowlm

Take Notice.

Having renewed my old store, I can now say that I am very thankful for the patronage which I have received heretofore from the good citizens of Louisville. I can also say now that I am prepared to offer a nice plate of ice-cream and a glass of soda-water or lemonade. The soda apparatus has been thoroughly cleansed and filled. I also keep fine cigars and tobacco, all sorts of fruits, and a fine assortment of candies. I will deliver ice-cream by the gallon to families at two dollars. I have also fine wines by the bottle. I offer to sell them at the lowest market price. Give me a call. Joseph Garcia, No. 674 Third st., between Main and Market. my18 We&sulm

Ladies and gentlemen purchasing fine jewelry, such as gold and silver watches, diamonds, chains, rings, pistols, etc., will save money by a call at this office. From one-third to one-half, and as much as two-thirds in many cases, can be saved at Hagan's brokers' office, 114 Third street. my29 d30.

Kentucky Cash Store, 106 Fourth street, Linens. ap13 dlf.

JOHN SMIDT, SCHWARTZ & CO., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.
Dealers in Exchange, Stocks, Bonds & Coin.
John Smidt, Theod. Schwartz, C. Frederick, F. Jansen, C. Breckenbrough. jal dlm

MARRIED.

BRETFOGLE—WINSTANDLEY—In New Albany, Ind., May 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. H. N. Naylor, Dr. Wm. L. Bretfogle, of Louisville, Ky., to Miss Hilda C., daughter of Hon. John B. Winstandley.

STEINBURG—PEARSON—On the 31st of May, at the Walnut-street Baptist Church, by A. T. Spalding, pastor, Mr. Nathan Steinburg and Miss Emma L. Pearson, daughter of L. D. Pearce, all of this city.

OBITUARY.

Death of Col. Wm. Spratt.

(From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette of May 28.)

It becomes our painful duty this morning to announce the decease of another old resident of Missouri. Col. William Spratt, well known to many citizens of the Platte Purchase, died at his residence, in this city, at 10 o'clock on Monday evening, at the advanced age of 88 years. He had been in good health until some two months since when time he has been confined to the house by the infirmities of age. His departure was calm and peaceful.

Col. Spratt was born in Virginia, and moved to Kentucky when some four or five years of age. At that time the road leading from the one State to the other was an almost unbroken wilderness, and he made the way through, with his parents, on horseback, in company with a party of some three hundred emigrants. When the war of 1812 broke out he volunteered in the service of his country, joining Gen. Shelby's brigade, and participating in the memorable campaign of Gen. Harrison in the Northwest, which resulted in the death of Tecumseh and the final defeat of the Indians. He came to Howard county 61 years ago, and remained there some time, and removed to Platte county. Here he remained until about four years ago, when he removed to the city, where he resided until his death.

Col. Spratt was forever respect a plain, old-fashioned gentleman, simple in his habits, scrupulous honest in every business transaction, courteous to all kind and generous to those who stood in need, he won many friends and had not an enemy in the world. He leaves an only son, who lives in Louisville, Ky.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Popular Tonic of the Age.

The day has gone by when a medicine without merit could win success, and the confidence of the world. Advertising leaves the public to try many things, but in the shower and hourglass sand, it finds all but really meritorious preparations left out of the race. It is by the example of their private friends and neighbors, the intelligent voice of the virtuous portion of society, that the public voice of the virtuous portion of society, that the public voice of the virtuous portion of society, that the public

BEWARE

—OF—

BOGUS BUCHU!

PUT UP IN LARGE BOTTLES LIKE

WITH NO CERTIFICATES OR RECOMMENDATIONS.

A Permanent Cure of Gravel of 12 Years' Standing---Stone Passed and to be Seen.

BUFFALO, CONT., Dec. 15, 1869.

DR. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR—It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live, but more some times than others. The complaint was the "Kidneys" and "Bladder." I have been sometimes from 12 to 14 hours, and wanted to make water every minute, and could not. Have consulted doctors, both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say, by the quart, also liquored bushels, but found no relief from any, and got worse the last six months. I was so that I could scarcely get about. I could not rest night or day. It would seem there was "all up" with me. If I had not seen your advertisement in the Berkshire Courier headed "Kidneys," I read it through, and thought I would try it. I purchased a bottle, but, mind you, had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying to many things and cost me so much? Well, I began taking it,and before I had taken the first bottle, I felt bad; but I finished it and got another. By the time I took half of the second, I still got worse (apparently). When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was falling from its place, and I felt really bad. I felt so, before I had finished the second, that I had made up my mind that it was of no use trying any more—and all this time the Buchu was doing its work, but I did not know it so I gave it up and went to Hartford on Saturday to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the neck of the bladder, and I should have to undergo an operation. He gave me medicine, and I went home quite downhearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. I had not taken any of his medicine, but on my return continued using the Buchu, and in the afternoon I had a desire to make water, but could not. About one hour after then I voided again, with the same result; but the next time I took the vessel it was the same as turning a faucet and stopping it of again. It was so for three times, and the third time there was something came through the passage and struck against the side of the vessel. I examined it, and it is the ugliest stone or gravel you ever saw, covered over with little pieces which collected together. It looks the color of a small turnip, and is as hard as the finest stone in the quarry. Size of same, as near as I can state, is about

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Judge of the County Court,
JUDGE W. B. HOKE.

For Clerk of the County Court,
CHARLES E. THRUSTON.

For County Attorney,
ALBERT S. WILLIS.

For Sheriff of Jefferson County,
CAPT. JOHN M. MARTIN.

For County Assessor,
JOHN HARRISON.

For Coroner of Jefferson County,
CONRAD J. WEBER.

For County Surveyor,
JOHN ROBB.

For Jailer of Jefferson County,
AMBROSE E. CAMP.

For Judge of the City Court,
J. HOF. PRICE.

For Clerk of the City Court,
JOHN C. LORAN.

For Marshal of the City Court,
PAT. DILLON.

For Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court,
FRANK HAGAN.

TELEGRAMS.

Gold closed yesterday at 114¾.

The Topeka House, one of the principal hotels in Topeka, Kansas, was destroyed by fire on Monday.

Crop reports from Arkansas, North Mississippi and North Alabama represent cotton and corn as unusually good.

In Boston, yesterday, George Seddons, the prize-fighter, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

John N. Crandall, of Tipton, Indiana, hung himself in his barn on Monday night. No cause is assigned. He leaves a wife and three children.

The steamships Sellasa, from Hamburg, Ville de Paris, from Havre, and Colorado and City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

A San Francisco dispatch says the residence of Mr. Hughes, near Knight's Landing, was destroyed by fire. His four children and sister-in-law were burned to death.

A day or two since, Mrs. Thomas Fletcher, residing near Havana, Mason county, Illinois, and her little daughter were burned to death by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

Gov. Randolph, of New Jersey, has appointed Dr. Jno. McLean, formerly President of Princeton College, Trustee of the State Normal School, vice Judge Field, deceased.

The boiler of the Columbia rolling mill, Columbia, Penn., owned by Caleb S. Maltby, exploded yesterday, severely scalding several employés. One named Maxwell has since died.

A son and daughter of D. F. Clapp, President of the National Bank of Peekskill, N. Y., were thrown out of a carriage at Peekskill yesterday and badly injured. It is thought the daughter will not recover.

In the United States District Court at Trenton, N. J., yesterday, John Williams, an Englishman, was convicted of smuggling $3,126 worth of diamonds from England to Hoboken on the steamer Maine.

The owners of the Mexican grant in Northern California, to encourage emigration, have thrown fifty thousand acres of land in Shasta Valley into the market at the California and Oregon railroad, upon the market at three dollars per acre.

At Springfield, Illinois, yesterday, Dr. Drosser, a prominent physician, undertook to overhaul H. K. Myers, a well-known architect, in the melee both men were considerably disfigured. The difficulty grew out of professional matters.

Mr. Spencer, telegraph operator at the Nashville and Decatur railroad depot in Nashville, was assaulted and cruelly beaten yesterday morning by George Atkins, an employe on the road. Atkins left on the night train before he could be arrested.

The Memphis Chamber of Commerce has appointed A. A. Paton, of the firm of Paton, Anderson & Co., agent to attend the cotton markets at Manchester and Liverpool, and set forth the advantages of the Memphis market. He left on Monday evening for that purpose.

In the United States Circuit Court, at St. Louis, on Saturday, the case of I. F. Holmes against Lieut. Gen. Sheridan and Major G. A. Page, for false imprisonment and illegal conversion of property, was decided in favor of defendants. The case will be carried to the Supreme court of the United States.

Congressional.

In the Senate a bill to encourage ship building for the foreign trade was introduced. Upon petition of Cyrus W. Field, a bill was reported incorporating Pacific Telegraph Company, and to facilitate telegraphic communication between America and Asia. Bills for ratification of treaties with the Creek and Miami Indians were reported adversely upon. Bill to change the judicial circuits of the United States was debated without action, making the seventh circuit to consist in the New York Circuit. The bill for supplying deficiencies in appropriations for compensation and mileage of members of the House was passed. The President sent in his veto of the bill for the relief of Roilin White, which was passed by a constitutional two-thirds vote. The Senate was engaged in executive hours in executive session, considering the reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands. No vote was reached upon it.

In the House the bill to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States was considered, and elicited a warm debate. Impeachment of members were rejected, and finally, the House, by a vote of 109 to 60, refused to order a third reading. The vote was then reconsidered, and the bill remained unsettled. The bill to reduce internal taxes was taken up. The designation of what constitutes wholesale liquor dealers was amended by increasing the minimum from a quart to one gallon. Culloms thought as there was no chance of passing the bill, internal taxation should be reduced at least $75,000,000. Schenck blamed the low tariff men for defeating the tariff bill this session. The House proceeded with the bill as far as the 181th section without adopting any important amendment. Messrs. Logan, Schenck and Slocum were appointed a committee to visit West Point, when the House adjourned.

The Press Meetings.

The Western Press Association will meet this morning at 10 o'clock in the Circuit Court room. As the meeting is one of business simply, the public is not invited to attend.

The Kentucky Press Association will meet in the County Court room at 11 o'clock. After its organization the annual address will be delivered by G. W. Ranck, Esq., of the Lexington Observer and Reporter, and a poem recited by Capt. R. S. Williams, of the Kentucky Templar. Such ladies and gentlemen as may feel inclined to attend are invited to be present, and we can promise entertainment to all who may be so fortunate as to hear the address and the poem.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon the members of the two Associations will accept the joint invitation of the Bridge Company and the Louisville and Indianapolis Railroad Company to take a ride over and make an inspection of the great Ohio river bridge, and visit New Albany and Jeffersonville.

On their return they will be met at the Bridge depot by conveyances to take them to the Kentucky Blind Asylum, where Mr. Bryce M. Patton, the Superintendent, will have a collation prepared for them. After the inner man has been satisfied, the gentlemen of the press will be entertained by an exhibition of the pupils of the institution. We know this will be enjoyed in the highest degree by our visitors.

Thursday morning the gentlemen of the press will at 7¾ o'clock, take cars provided for their especial use by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, and start on the Mammoth Cave excursion. They will dine at Cave City and then take coaches for the cave, stopping on the route to view the beauties of Indian Cave, which will be brilliantly illuminated in their honor. After rest and tea they will go into Mammoth Cave, making the "short route." Friday they will start on their return, stopping to explore Proctor's Cave and Diamond Cave, on their way to Glasgow Junction, where they will take supper with Major Proctor, and reach the city on their return at 10 o'clock that evening.

The Dominican Drawing.

Yesterday was the day for the return of the coupons of tickets in the Dominican drawing, but, though a great many were brought in, the weather was so bad that quite a number did not venture through the mud to the Courtroom, and consequently there was no record given of the tickets which have been sold. For this reason, and in order that no injustice may be done any one who has bought a ticket and paid for it, the Fathers have held the drawing until Friday, so that the tickets may all be returned. This course, though it may not at first sight be acceptable to every one, is highly commendable in the Dominican Fathers, and is an additional earnest of their desire that the drawing shall be fairly and honestly conducted.

For the information of those not conversant with the manner of the drawing, an explanation is necessary, as the Fathers wish that no one shall consider that injustice has been done him. The tickets have coupons attached, on which are written the name and address of the purchaser, and also that of the seller. This coupon is cut off and retained by the seller, and returned to the managers, and by this return only can the number of said tickets be ascertained, and the number corresponding to the number on the holder's ticket put into the wheel. Thus, it will be readily seen, that if the drawing had taken place on day, without all the tickets having been returned, great injustice would have been done many of the ticket holders. As no one knows but that his ticket was one of those unreturned, all can conscientiously refrain from complaining at the postponement.

In the meantime, the sale of tickets will be continued, and ample measures will be taken by the Fathers to see that every single coupon will be gathered in by Thursday evening. The drawing will certainly take place on Friday.

TRANSPORTATION.

An Interesting Reunion of Railroad Men in the City Yesterday.

Remarks of President Garrett.

The presence in our city of Mr. John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, one of the ablest railroad financiers and managers in the United States, has already been noted. The presence of such a man is significant. It is another evidence of the attention that Louisville is attracting abroad. Within the past few weeks the heads of the Vanderbilts, the Astor and Goulds interests in the country, have quietly visited our city for the purpose of spying out the land, and now that the first chief Mr. Garrett, and other high officials of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, one of the most powerful corporations in the country, follows as closely upon their heels, not merely on a visit of pleasure, but on business of importance, Mr. Garrett, by his bold and magnificent enterprises, has elevated Baltimore from a third-class city to a great and growing commercial emporium. He will here be not merely to gratify an idle curiosity, but to perfect the connection of a continuous line of railroad lines which will stretch to Baltimore a large portion of the rich trade of the Southwest.

Yesterday morning a meeting was held at the office of the Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. Among those present were Mr. R. D. Newcomb, President of the Louisville and Nashville railroad; Thos. J. Martin, C. W. Norton, R. A. Robinson, W. H. Smith, J. G. Baxter, R. F. Guthrie, F. J. Byrne, Warren Rhodes, C. J. Wallace, Col. M. Brennan, H. T. Jefferson, D. Bickett, Horace Scott, W. B. Hamilton, Gen. I. M. St. John, and others.

At the close of the session of many of those present Mr. Garrett gave the following interesting information in regard to the benefits of railroads to cities and states, gained during a long and success ful career:

PRESIDENT GARRETT'S REMARKS.

GENTLEMEN—I confer with you with pleasure upon subjects of mutual interest, as desired by the President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. As you are doubtless aware, the city of Baltimore has recently purchased by a number of great commercial enterprises, which have proved markedly successful. Her wealth and commerce have largely increased, and within the past few years her population has doubled. It now numbers 300,000.

Prior to the war the commerce of Baltimore was much less developed. It has now in operation regular lines of steamers running to Petersburg, Norfolk, Richmond, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Savannah, Key West, Havana and New Orleans, and is about arranging a line to Galveston. It has also successful lines of steamers by the canal and coast to Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Its railroad lines extend through Washington to Richmond, and through Alexandria to Lynchburg, and thence by inland lines to New Orleans.

The Baltimore and Ohio Company is now engaged in opening a line through the Valley of Virginia. Of this line 102 miles are already in operation from Harper's Ferry to Harrisonburg. It has excellent lines to the North. On the 1st of January next the great line from Baltimore to Pittsburg, via Cumberland, will be opened—a short, direct line, having the lowest grades—between the Ohio and the West, and it is proposed to extend that line from Pittsburg to Chicago. The Baltimore and Ohio Company has now various connections to the Ohio, and is now making a road 43 miles shorter to Cincinnati than any existing line. That line has been a very profitable one, and the Baltimore and Ohio company has been engaged many years in perfecting it. The Cincinnati company largely in improvements.

In a short period Louisville will have this very improved, direct and economical route to the seaboard. The favorable comparative distances of which I have spoken was that avoiding the mountain grades—one of the most serious obstacles to the commerce and progress of your city in the large cost of its transfer at your river. For example, the Baltimore and Ohio Company has coal for its line for 800 miles upon its line. It can afford to work very cheap and transfers an immense tonnage. Its proportion for 800 miles of service is twenty cents per ton. It is a article bulky, and while the Baltimore and Ohio road can thus serve Louisville, by charging twenty cents per ton for 800 miles, you charge *eight cents* per ton for *one mile* across the river! What is the practical result? Throw obstacles in a channel and you cause diversions and new currents to set in, so if the interests of trade are not protected, it can be forced through other routes and different channels. A large proportion of Eastern business for the Southwest now passes by Norfolk and other lines, which should pass through your city.

Build up a great interior upon your railways by the most liberal and economical arrangements, and the prosperity upon the interests of your city cannot fail to be great and valuable. Examine the results at Baltimore. The whole wealth of that city in 1858 was but $250,000,000. Baltimore and Ohio Company has grown under the fostering care of the city. The has furnished facilities to enable the road to work at low rates. The city gave the company additional territorial rights in the harbor, by which the company was enabled to build its great depot and piers. The company paid to the city of Baltimore now furnish, without cost to the European steamers, their admirable facilities, and by this policy the wealth of Baltimore has increased millions. It has made Baltimore the objective point for foreign commerce of this land of the great West. It has developed the port to such dimensions and usefulness as to be worthy of the attention of the great West and of the Northwest.

The great steamship companies of New York are supplied with coal carried by the Baltimore and Ohio road and shipped from Baltimore. The cost of transportation and charges from Baltimore and New York is $2 50 per ton. The steamships from Baltimore using 800 tons this save, as compared with New York, $2,000 on each voyage.

The importance of such an economy is readily comprehended. Every advantage has been lavishly but most successfully furnished to command and increase trade, and such liberality for any great city is indeed but enlightened selfishness. Such influences have built up every interest of Baltimore—the value of property, rents, the profitable basis—all have rapidly increased under the impetus.

I understand some of the representatives of your city now present are about to visit Chicago, its system, in connection with railways and transportation, is full of wisdom and economical